





## The Daily Gazette

Published Every Evening Except Sunday.

HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,  
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

**TERMS:**  
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.  
CASH ON HAND. HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX.

**RATES OF ADVERTISING.**  
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1 square 1 day	\$ 75
do do 2 days	1.50
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do do 99 days	74.25
do do 100 days	75.00

Cards in "Business Directory" \$1.50 per year each.  
Cards in "Social Directory" \$1.00 per year each.  
Special Notices (inserted and kept inserted, having pre-  
cedence of ordinary advertisements) 50¢ per cent advance.  
This rule will not be waived from.  
Advertising Lists Collected quarterly.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

**L. DAY & CO.**  
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, in Williams' 5 story  
block, East Milwaukee street. Jan14/62

**NOAH NEWELL.**  
Wholesale and Retail Bookkeeper and Stationer, Lap-  
pin's block, east side of River, Janesville, Wis. Jan14/62

**S. P. COLE, M. D.**  
Homeopathist and Surgeon. Office at the Old State Store.  
Residence, 1700 South of the Baptist Church. Jan14/62

**J. O. O'F.**  
Wisconsin Lodge, No. 14, meets in Lappin's Block, on  
Wednesday evening of each week. Jan14/62

**P. D. SILVERMAN, M. D.**  
Bonaire Physician, may be consulted at N. Denell's  
Block, Main Street, Janesville, Wis. Jan14/62

**ELDRIDGE & PEASE.**  
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Office in Myers' Block,  
Main Street, Janesville, Wis. Jan14/62

**S. H. ST. JOHN.**  
Artist, Studio in Jewell's new block, opposite McKee's  
store, Main Street. Jan14/62

**M. B. JOHNSON.**  
Dentist. Office in Jackson & Smith's block, over the  
Rock County Bank, Janesville, Wis. Jan14/62

**KNOWLTON & JACKSON.**  
At Law, Hyatt House Block, Janesville, Wis. Jan14/62

**J. W. WILSON.**  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Office under Central  
Bank, Janesville, Wis. Jan14/62

**J. W. D. PARKER.**  
Attorney at Law, Janesville, Wis. Office with Bates  
Nichols, North Main Street. Jan14/62

**WILLARD MERRILL.**  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office Lappin's Block,  
Janesville, Wisconsin. Jan14/62

**T. M. ATERHORN.**  
Consolidated Attorney at Law, Collecting Agent, etc.,  
Abstracts of Title furnished on short notice. Jan14/62

**G. W. CHITTENDEN, M. D.**  
Homeopathist and Surgeon. Office and residence,  
Caldwell st., at corner of North Milwaukee street. Jan14/62

**DIC. B. F. PENDLETON.**  
Dentist. In preparation to erect a new branch of his  
profession. Rooms on corner of McKee's & River,  
Main Street, Janesville, Wis. Jan14/62

**SANFORD A. HUBSON.**  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Office in Empire  
Block, Janesville, Wisconsin. Jan14/62

**H. A. PATTERSON.**  
Attorney at Law and Justice of the Peace, Janesville,  
Wis. Office on Main Street, nearly opposite  
Lapin's Store. Jan14/62

**M. C. SMITH.** Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Dry Goods,  
Groceries, Stationery, Lamps and Shoes, Hats and  
Caps, Hosiery, Ready-made Clothing and every kind  
of Merchandise at the very lowest cash prices. 24  
South Main Street, Janesville, Wis. Jan14/62

**BENNETT, CASSADAY & GIBBS.**  
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Office, Lappin's  
block, Janesville, Wis. will furnish Abstracts of Title  
and Lien Notes. Jan14/62

## WANTED!

Recruits for the 5th Regiment of Infantry  
of the

## REGULAR ARMY!

THIS Regiment offers superior  
advantages to all recruits.  
They being sure from the  
moment of their enlistment  
of a term of service, and  
being commanded by Experi-  
enced Officers. Terms of enlistment,  
THREE YEARS.

Pay per Month, \$15,  
\$15, \$15.

In every soldier becomes the  
soldier's own, a good home  
and a comfortable life, and a  
good life. Apply for further infor-  
mation, at N. 2 Hyatt House  
Block, Janesville, Wis.

G. V. S. Aiken, 212,  
8th Infantry Co. A. S. Army.  
Recruiting Officer.

**Adolph Oswald,**  
No. 100 Lake Street, Chicago.  
JEWELRY, BRACELETS,  
NECKLACES, RINGS, ETC.,  
Ac., Ac., WISCONSIN, ILL.,  
DEALERS, WHOLESALE, ETC.

The following measures must be taken  
to insure it:

1. The round of the head.
2. The round of the neck.
3. The round of the chest.
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## NEW SPRING GOODS!

First Invoice of New Spring Goods at  
**McKee & Bro's Mammoth Store,**  
East-side Main Street,  
JANESVILLE, WIS.

**Piano Forte and Organ!**  
MRS. S. FORD,  
Will be happy to give instruction to those who  
may desire it.

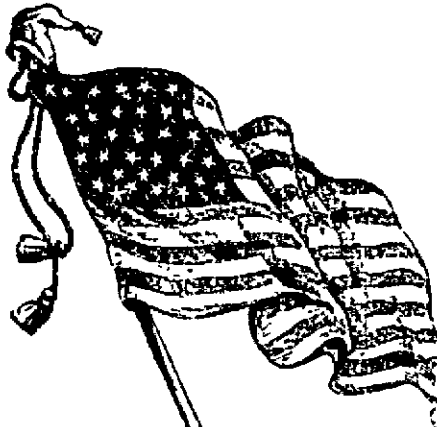
**PIANO FORTE & ORGAN MUSIC.**  
Harmony and thorough bass. Books on Jackson  
street, three doors south of the Methodist church.  
N. B. Instruction given at the residence of her pupils.  
Janesville, Wis. 21, 1862.

**Cash Paid**  
FOR CITY AND COUNTRY ORDER  
A. J. H. HARRISON, Agent.  
August 1, 1862.

## WINE AND LIQUORS

AT  
**WHEELLOCK'S**  
CONSTANTLY ON HAND the purest articles at reason-  
able prices. It is not necessary to pay an exorbitant  
price to get the best. If you go for a whole house  
these goods will be sold at a low price. In fact, the  
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Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The president has received a dispatch from a source not made public, confirming the occupation of New Orleans by our troops. It is evident that this dispatch is not from a rebel, and could not be from a Union man, as such a person would not be permitted to send it. We infer that it is from some foreign consul at New Orleans.

Our gunboats can now begin to ascend the Mississippi to meet Com. Foote's flotilla, and we may expect soon to hear that the whole river is under our control. The Red river, the Arkansas, and other navigable streams will then be subject to the visitation of the gunboats, and the valley of the Mississippi will be cleared of the rebels.

Our National Defense.

The house committee on the military defenses of the country have made a report on the permanent defenses of the country. They come to the conclusion that the old defenses, on our coast are not equal to the new means of attack. Our nation in all its increased strength, is measurably as defenseless as in 1816.

The committee are of the opinion that it is shown by Capt. Dahlgren that a skillful naval commander in 1851 could pass into the inner harbor of New York with a powerful fleet in despite of the utmost opposition. The committee do not believe that the increased weight of ordnance placed in our more important forts has increased the effectiveness to a greater degree than the armoring of steamships has increased their power of resistance. If such a result could be achieved in 1851, it can be in 1862.

A remedy for these defects should be found without unnecessary delay. Our cities cannot be left open to sudden incursion to every petty principle which has money or credit enough to build or buy an iron-clad ship. In order to prevent this the committee discuss at length the following eight propositions:

1. The creation of adequate means to exclude from our harbors hostile ships, armored vessels included.
2. The providing of suitable means to detain invading armies ashore, when important ports, sufficient time to enable an army of the United States to transport to the point assailed.
3. The construction of channels in which to convey gunboats from the Gulf of Mexico up the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, and from the Atlantic ocean to the Hudson river into the lakes, and from one lake into another.
4. The creation of a fortress on the river St. Lawrence, or at the foot of Lake Ontario, of a capacity and power full equal to, or superior to that at Kingston, on the opposite shore; also, fortifications on the Niagara, and at the foot of Lake Erie of equal capacity.
5. The construction for the protection of the Pacific Ocean frontier, of a first class military communication between the river Missouri and the bay of San Francisco.
6. A decided increase in our means of building and repairing vessels of war; of manufacturing, testing, and repairing ordnance and small arms of all grades, and of making and testing projectiles of all kinds, and for every branch of the service.
7. The duplication or enlargement of the military and naval academies immediately after the extinction of the rebellion and re-establishment of peace.
8. The constitution and permanent maintenance of an army and navy sufficient in numbers and excellence to command respect both at home and abroad; a respect based on reasonable assurance of our physical ability to promptly repress domestic insurrection and to repel foreign aggression.

Some of these propositions are of doubtful utility, but all are worthy of the consideration of the people who have to furnish the means, if they are adopted.

Our principal reliance will be upon armored sea going ships, forts, iron-clad gun boats, and canals for connecting navigable streams with the lakes and the ocean. The Michigan and Illinois Canal, and the Erie canal, should be immediately enlarged, so that they will admit the passage of gun boats of the size of the Monitor.

In regard to forts, it is apparent that they must be iron-clad. Why not introduce upon land the iron turret arrangement of the Monitor? The heaviest guns, carrying balls weighing a thousand pounds, could be placed in these turrets, which might, with machinery, be moved around, to be discharged upon advancing vessels in a harbor.

The whole subject of national defense is so momentous in its consequences, that it is not surprising that every civilized nation is eagerly investigating the subject, since the famous fight between the Monitor and Merrimac. We trust our country will act promptly in this matter with all the vigor of which the nation is capable.

Mr. Cameron.—Mr. Cameron is actually going to Russia. He will sail on the 7th of May, and be accompanied by Mrs. Cameron and his daughter, Kintzlin Pritchett, his private secretary, and Bayard Taylor, his secretary of legation, wife and child.

THE SIEGE AT YORKTOWN.

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS—WHAT HAS BEEN DONE AND WHAT IS DOING.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.  
Camp Williamsburg, near Yorktown, Va.  
Tuesday Noon, April 22, 1862.

THE SIEGE SIGNAL CORPS.  
Within the last few days secess has been furnishing signals similar to ours; they are a signal of Major Meyer, chief of our corps. The system has been so altered by both as to be unintelligible to either. They have stationed at Yorktown, on the blue close to a church, and can be seen signaling to a party on the heights at Gloucester, at different times; their flag is a white one, with a strip of red about a foot wide on the outer edge, and running parallel with the flag-staff—ours is white with a square of red in the center.

GENERAL LEE IS IN COMMAND AT YORKTOWN.  
Reliable information received here makes Gen. Lee in command at Yorktown, and over the whole army. "Bull Run Johnston" did not remain, and to the proprietor of Arlington Heights is now confided the care of the rebel army.

REBEL BARRICADES BEYOND YORKTOWN.  
From a contraband who has escaped, we learn that the rebels have a force of nearly twenty thousand negroes at work upon the new line of fortifications, seven miles from Yorktown, ranging from one river to the other. This is to impede the march of our army on Williamsburg, where they have a large amount of commissary stores. Should Yorktown fall, another series of fortifications are this side of Williamsburg.

YORKTOWN SHELLED BY THE TORPEDO.  
About noon, yesterday, the gunboat Tolago ran up to within three miles of Yorktown, and opened on the rebel line of her 100-pound 8-inch Parrott guns. We were sitting upon the river bank about a mile and a half this side of Yorktown, and could see every shot fired by her, and the replies. The first shell fell short and exploded in the air; the next fell in the water near Yorktown, the fourth exploded right over the flag-staff in Yorktown, and was a splendid shot, considering there was a hazy mist all around, making it difficult for them to see such a distance; the next went over their fort and exploded in their barracks; immediately there was a hurrying to and fro, their long gun was run out, a flash was seen, a pillar of smoke rose, and whizz went a shell within half a mile of the Tolago, and was a good line shot. There was a pause here for a few minutes, when both fired at once; secess again made a miss of it, and our shell exploded right over their water battery.

The gunboat now ran down to the mouth of the York river, and turning around came up and running half a mile nearer than before, fired again. Her first shell exploded with a loud noise, in front of their land battery; the next two fell short; the next fell within fifty feet of the water battery; the next two exploded on the shore near their fort; the next two exploded over their water battery, which is bombarded by the rebel line. They are now lying at anchor, and discharging their guns, and the fog growing so thick that Yorktown was rapidly being enveloped, and the tide running out rapidly, the gunboat ran back to the mouth of the river.

This morning, through the kindness of Captain Mason, Jr., an assistant of the professor, and the consent of Prof. Lowe, we again took a look down upon secess. The main body of their army is encamped about two miles and a half to the rear of Yorktown, and stretches as far up as Williamsburg. The camp fires are burning, and here and there a large flag is floating over a field dotted with white tents. Mr. Lumley, the artist of the Illustrated News, made an ascension, and at a height of a thousand feet sketched the country beneath. Where will not a correspondent venture to secure an item of interest. We often wonder if your readers have any idea of the dangers to which your "specials" are exposed, while watching the movements of the "anacosta" in this to us dismal swamp.

ON THE WINDING OF THE RIVER.  
Near Yorktown, Va., April 21.  
The furious storm that has raged during the last few days, affords a fine opportunity for the contrabands to escape the vigilance of our pickets and come into our camp. The darkness of the night, amid the howling of the winds, seems the favorite time for the slaves to start. Past the rebel pickets, they lay down upon the damp ground until daylight, and then approach our pickets with a feeling of safety that shows they are not entirely deluded by the stories told them from day to day, that we were going to sell them to Cuba, to pay the expenses of the war.

A stream of them is now fairly started, and unless we are deceived, it will not stop soon. They are now kindly treated, well fed, given work at good wages, or sent to Fortress Monroe.

THE BATTLE OF LEE'S MILLS.

From one of them, who was with the rebels until after the battle at Lee's Mills, we learn that they had near two hundred killed and wounded; most of them were shot in the head and arms. A gang of some three thousand, from Alabama and Georgia, were at work raising the dam, being the dam which belongs to Lee's Mills, and which was used to back the water up where our troops were trying to cross it. The shells of our artillery were occasionally thrown in that direction and some ten or twelve killed, which caused a stampede, and they had to be driven back at the point of the bayonet.

It was their work which raised the water some two feet while the four companies of the Vermont third were over on Wednesday, and caused us the loss of twenty-nine men, who, wounded, fell in the mud, and were drowned or struggled in this bog. Their bodies were mostly taken out under the flag of truce last Saturday.

GEN. MAGRUDER AT YORKTOWN.—HE THEM- BLED IN THE EVENING.  
Gen. Magruder is at Yorktown, and has lost the braggadocio with which he was wont to march all the troops upon the peninsula, on the double quick, down to Newport News, last fall and winter, to give the Yankees.

By the time he reached Bethel, however, he generally considered discretion the better part of valor, and announced to his men that he had received reinforcements, and he would have to wait till they went away. He is represented as much depressed in spirits, and in conversation with other officers, says it's no use in fighting if they cannot stand at Yorktown; that we have an immense force here, and will just overrun them, and rain everything and everybody in our march.

The rebels had engaged at Lee's Mills only two regiments, and seven pieces of artillery; they had more artillery and infantry about the place, but did not bring them into action.

The infantry were the "Louisiana Cut Throats," and the "Fifth North Carolina," when our battery opened upon them in the morning, they did not know where the shot came from for some time, but finally concluded it was from the edge of the woods, and returned the fire. Our shells made fearful havoc, exploding right over their guns, and forty or fifty men were soon carried out dead and wounded, when the order was given to cease firing as they could not see where their shots were going, and did not know what they were doing. Some of the artillery were loth to quit, and were firing a parting salute, when a shell tore thro'

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Former Slave Life in Washington.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post, writing from Washington, describes in a graphic vein, some of the incidents of life in that city that have come to light since the question arose abolishing slavery in the District. Here is a well-drawn sketch of a former slave girl:

A STYLISH BLACK WOMAN.  
Lizzie is a stylish, stylish woman. Her cheeks are tawny, but her features are perfectly regular, her eyes dark and winning, her hair straight, black, shining. A smile half sorrowful and wholly sweet makes you love her face as soon as you look on it. It is a face strong with intellect and heart, with enough of beauty left to show that it was more beautiful still before grief and wrong had shadowed it.

Lizzie's father was a gentleman of "the chivalry," and in her mother's veins ran some of the best blood of the Old Dominion.

I cannot tell the wrongs of her childhood and early youth; if I were to try, my hand would stiffen with horror, my heart, in its indignation, would stifle the words I might utter.

In her girlhood, she was sold to a family who took her to the great city of the north. Her parents are "gentlemen" and "lady," and their last legacy of children were supported by the labors of this young slave. Lizzie's great skill and taste made her the fashionable dressmaker of this metropolis. She earned thousands of dollars, and it all went to the support of her master's family. The young ladies went into fashionable society, and enjoyed their costumes none the less that they were first earned and then made by the young slave, who, thrice as intelligent and quite as handsome as themselves, sat through the weeks and months in a chamber at home, spending her life for them. They considered it eminently proper that she should do so. Was she not their slave? They owned her—of course they did! In the meantime Lizzie had married. The care of one family and the support of another, seemed a little heavier burden than she could bear. She had borne it to be a slave herself. She would be the mother of slaves.

One day she astounded her master by asking the privilege of paying twelve hundred dollars for her liberty. He received the proposition with great anger.

"Lizzie," he said, "I'm astonished that you should talk about liberty. Have you not not always had your liberty? Don't you come and go as you please? Who restricts you? Might have run away long ago had you pleased. Who has more liberty than you have?"

"It is true," said Lizzie, "that I come and go as I please, because I have always pleased to come and go for you benefit that of your family. I am tired. I shall never run away; but I should like to earn the right to own myself before I die."

"Nonsense," you might as well dismiss that idea first as last. I shall not consider it for a moment," said this owner of a most profitable piece of human property.

PURCHASING FREEDOM.  
Lizzie's integrity, talents and true womanhood, had won her many influential friends.

Ladies, who thought slavery a very pretty and convenient institution, some way felt that there was something incongruous in "such a woman as Lizzie being a slave." The leading women of ———— advanced twelve hundred dollars to purchase Lizzie's freedom, and her master found out that he must sell it, as he was in very bad odor among the *bon ton*. Yet so reluctant was he that this woman should belong to herself, that when he died, years after, her freedom papers were not made, and she was subjected to trials without number before her claim to freedom was completely established. She paid back the twelve hundred dollars with the work of her hands.

She paid large debts of her husband's. She gave her only son a college education. Last summer he was just graduated, when, with thousands of other young men, he rushed into the ranks of the federal army. He fell in battle with the brave Lyon. He died, and with him the last earthly hope and consolation of his mother's heart. Desolate she turned her face from the west, and came here, sorrowfully, wearily, to begin life anew.

It is Lizzie who fashioned those splendid costumes for Mrs. Lincoln, whose artistic elegance have been praised during the past winter. It was she who dressed Mrs. Lincoln for "the party," and for every grand occasion. Stately carriages stand before her door, whose haughty owners sit before Lizzie docile as lambs while she tells them what to wear. Lizzie is an artist, and has such a genius for making women look pretty, that no one thinks of disputing her decrees. Thus she forgets her sorrows, interesting herself to serve each one who comes, as if to dress her was the chief business of her existence. But to the woman who stretched out her hand to her as a sister, she broke into passionate tears, saying: "I am alone in the world. I have nothing to live for any longer. I try to interest myself in these things but cannot."

Lizzie has her room in a neatly furnished, handsome brick house owned by a colored man, who has bought her own freedom and then that of his wife and children. This house and several others in the city, which bring him in handsome rents, are the results of his own industry and economy.

A woman of thought and refinement, a woman of deep affection and high aspirations, she stands alone in her womanhood, alone in the universe.

[Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]  
WASHINGTON, April 27.

By bills passed by the senate for a monthly steamship line of four vessels from San Francisco to Shanghai, China, via Sandwich Islands and Japan ports, the government is to pay the line \$600,000 per year for carrying mails. The vessels are charged with the duty of protecting the commerce. It is, at least, doubtful whether it will pass the house. Payment of claims for damage for property taken by our army are suspended until the action of Congress.

Late Surgeon Gen. Finlay, having served 40 years, has been placed on the retired list on his own application.

It is announced in general orders that surgeons from civil life who tender their services for the sick and wounded in the field, under the secretary of war's invitation, each shall be allowed, while employed, the use of a public horse, tent, necessary servants, and the privileges of purchasing subsistence stores from a commissary department.

ESCAPE OF THE "FRESH LADY" FROM FORT LAFAYETTE.—Lieut. Thomas, the "French lady," confined in Fort Lafayette for transferring the steamer St. Nicholas to the custody of the rebels at Baltimore last summer, escaped from Fort Lafayette on Monday night. He had procured numbers of men, who he corked tightly and tied about his waist, when he took to the water and swam toward Long Island shore. He was discovered by the sentinel, and a boat being put in requisition, he was brought back, and conveyed to his old quarters. The St. Nicholas was burned at Elizabeth City, on the advance of General McDowell's force to that place.

The Richmond Enquirer says that the expenditures of the confederate government are at the rate of two or three millions a day, and that that there is a weekly addition of that sum to the treasury.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.  
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

New York, April 28.  
Advices per the Connecticut state that the rebel steamer Florida has been captured by the United States barque Pursuit. Forts Baranca and McRae have been evacuated by the rebels. The Connecticut brought eight ex-members of the Galveston artillery, who escaped from imprisonment. Every point, except Tampa, on the coast of Florida, is evacuated by the rebels.

GREAT BRITAIN.—A deputation from the British and foreign anti-slavery society waited on Mr. Adams, the American minister, on the 10th, and presented an address in which the hope is expressed that restoration of the Union would be founded upon the abolition of the true cause of strife.

FRANCE.—The Prince De Joinville is about publishing a pamphlet on iron-plated frigates. The work, it is said, will present the subject under new aspects. It does not admit the invulnerability of the new vessels. The Paris bourse was dull and declining.

To-day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, April 28.  
Times correspondence.—The President has received a special dispatch, to-night, from a source altogether different from that through which the information came yesterday, of the fall of New Orleans, confirming the same. The news from the department of the Rappahannock is important.

Our forces have not yet occupied Fredericksburg, but stay in Falmouth on the opposite side of the river. Information recently received renders it pretty certain that there is a large rebel force in the neighborhood, ready to dispute General McDowell's progress towards Richmond.

Report places this force under the command of Gen. G. W. Smith.

World special.—The confederate army of the occupation of New Orleans by the Union forces, has just been received. It removes, very materially, the doubts which were excited in the minds of some as to the entire reliability of the rebel telegrams. There is reason to believe there has been a discussion at the treasury department respecting the policy of raising the blockade of southern ports, as they come into the possession of the Union forces. We are assured by a gentleman who is in constant communication with the government, that there is little doubt that the blockade of New Orleans will be raised, immediately on the Union authority being established there.

Herald special.—Rumors are in circulation that the rebels are preparing to evacuate Yorktown.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.  
The ship Joseph Penobscot has been forfeited to the government for smuggling. Trade has recently revived to supply the demand for goods suitable for the Oregon and British Columbia mines in advance of the anticipated large emigration. Business with the interior of the state continues unseasonably backward. Gen. Wright has issued an order requiring the arrest of all persons charged with aiding and abetting, by words or deeds, the rebellion; such persons to be confined unless they subscribe to the oath of allegiance.

PORTHUS MONROE, April 28.  
A flag of truce, to-day, took despatches and letters for the Union prisoners. No newspapers came into the hands of the reporters for the press.

The city of New Orleans has been taken by the Union forces. The telegraph operator having left there, as previously reported, no particulars have been received. It is stated, however, that the operator subsequently attempted to return but found the city in possession of the Union troops. It is probable the city surrendered without resistance, after the fleet made its appearance. There is a report that the enemy's much boasted iron gunboat, built there as a secret, destroyed by the United States steamer Pensacola.

The weather and tide, to-day, has been very favorable for the re-appearance of the Merrimac here, but she has not been seen. It is reported that some rebel gunboats in the James river attempted, this morning, to shell our camps this side of Warwick.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 28.—11 A. M.

Nothing of interest has transpired, during the night. No firing on our right where they proceeded undisturbed. On the left, the enemy fired a good deal but hurt no one, nor was the work interrupted. Have used a heavy field battery to silence a gun or two of the enemy that have been impudent this morning, but have hurt no one. The weather has improved and we are making good progress.

GEO. H. MCQUELLAN, Maj. Gen. Comd'g.

WASHINGTON, April 23.  
The commission on ordnance and ordnance supplies have, it is said, recommended the foreign contracts and considerably curtailed those for the manufacture of arms in the United States. The ordnance office has issued proposals for manufacturing within one year, Springfield fitted muskets and Harper's Ferry rifles, together with carbines, revolvers, snubres, swords and scabbards. The department reserves to itself the right to reject any bid and to consider none made through any agent, broker or party, other than the regular manufacturers.

Several days ago the house passed a resolution directing the secretary of war to communicate all the facts and circumstances within his knowledge relative to the late evacuation by our troops of Jacksonville, Florida. The secretary replies that he conceives it to be the province of the president to furnish information concerning military operations, but the president had directed him to say that the evacuation was for reasons not deemed compatible with the public interest to disclose.

WASHINGTON, April 29.  
House.—Mr. Blair, of Virginia, inquired of Mr. Potter on what authority he, yesterday, predicted his charge of disloyalty against Judge Pitts, of Northampton Co., Virginia.

Mr. Potter replied: On the address of Judge Pitts to the Virginia legislature at Richmond. The address was now read in which Judge Pitts refers to the action by the legislature to depose him, without giving him an opportunity for defense. The consummation of this would be manifestly unjust and could only plead not guilty of disloyalty to the south, and doubted not he

The Mutual Life Insurance Company

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

Presents advantages in all respects equal, and in some superior, to those of other companies doing business in the northwest. Its rates, its plan of operations, and its basis, are identical with the best companies in this country and Europe. Its age, and consequently its accumulations, are not equal to theirs in amount, but in proportion to the age of risks, and amount at risk, they will compare favorably with the most successful.

Its assets, which have resulted solely from the accumulations of three years, amount to \$66,881.20, and its annual income, from policies now in force, over \$65,000.

Its assets and business are constantly increasing. Its losses have been promptly paid. Its trustees are well known, honorable business men, and are capable of managing an institution of this kind, as men in any other portion of the United States. The experience of the company thus far proves that we can have a reliable company in the west as any where else, if we will, and self-interest certainly indicates that we should have them, and build up home interests in every practicable way. In the above respects, this company claims equality with its co-workers, and in the following superiority: It obtains the greater portion of its business in the healthiest portion of the United States, thus having the advantage of a less per centage of loss; it receives higher rates of interest on its investments, thus making more rapid accumulations—both very important items in Life Insurance; and its expenses have been less in proportion to its business than any other new company doing business in the United States.

S. S. DAGGETT, President.  
A. W. KILLGROVE, Secretary.

H. G. WILSON, General Agent.  
The company has a large number of lives insured in Janesville. Applications for insurance received by the agent, Willard Merrill, at his law office in Lappin's block.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REMOVAL!

DR. B. F. FENDELTON HAS REMOVED HIS DENTAL ROOMS

to the new block of Jenkins & Dewey, first floor over the shoe store of Cyrus Miner, where he will attend to all the calls in his profession.

REMOVAL

DR. M. B. JOHNSON has removed to

Jackman & Smith's new Building, over the Rock County Bank, where he will wait upon his friends and customers in any department of dentistry.

REMOVAL

ALBERT COMSTOCK, D. L. HARTWICK

COMSTOCK & HARTWICK, Attorneys and Counsellors,

No. 60 Wall Street, N. E. W. YORK.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO COLLECTIONS.

ECHELIN & FOOTE, Merchant Tailors

DEALERS IN READY-MADE CLOTHING

CLOTHES, CASSIMERE, VESTINGS, and

Gents' Furnishing Goods, West Milwaukee St., two doors East of Central Bank, Janesville, Wis.

CUSTOM WORK Done in a superior manner, and in the most approved style.

EVERY BODY LISTEN!

NEW GOODS.

Good Goods

and the

Lowest Kind of Prices.

BEN. BORNHEIM

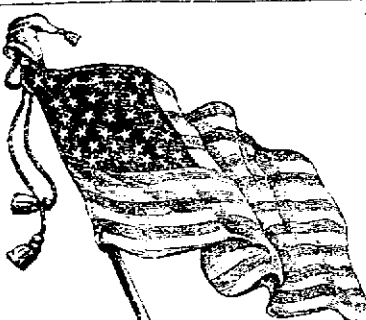
the best

TRADER,

who has the best

CLOTHING STORE IN JANESVILLE





Forever float that standard sheet!

Where breathes the foe but falls before us?

With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,

And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Surrender of New Orleans Confirmed.

The president has received a dispatch from a source not made public, confirming the occupation of New Orleans by our troops.

It is evident that this dispatch is not from a rebel, and could not be from a Union man, as such a person would not be permitted to send it. We infer that it is from some foreign consul at New Orleans.

Our gunboats can now begin to ascend the Mississippi to meet Com. Foote's flotilla, and we may expect soon to hear that the whole river is under our control. The Red river, the Arkansas, and other navigable streams will then be subject to the visitation of the gunboats, and the valley of the Mississippi will be cleared of the rebels.

Our National Defenses.

The house committee on the military defenses of the country have made a report on the permanent defenses of the country. They come to the conclusion that the old defenses, on our coast are not equal to the new means of attack. Our nation in all its increased strength, is measurably as defenseless as in 1816.

The committee are of the opinion that it is shown by Capt. Dahlgren that a skillful naval commander in 1851 could pass into the inner harbor of New York with a powerful fleet in despite of the utmost opposition. The committee do not believe that the increased weight of ordnance placed in our more important forts has increased the effectiveness to a greater degree than the armoring of steamships has increased their power of resistance. If such a result could be achieved in 1851, it can be in 1862.

A remedy for these defects should be found without unnecessary delay. Our cities cannot be left open to sudden incursion to every petty piracy which has money or credit enough to build or buy an iron-clad ship. In order to prevent this the committee discuss at length the following right proposition:

1. The creation of adequate means to exclude from our harbors hostile ships, armored vessels included.

2. The providing of suitable means to detain invading armies on shipboard, when important ports a sufficient time to enable an army of the United States to transport to the point assailed.

3. The construction of channels in which to convey gunboats from the Gulf of Mexico up the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, and from the Atlantic ocean to the Hudson river into the lakes, and from one lake into any other.

4. The creation of a fortress on the river St. Lawrence, or at the foot of Lake Ontario, of a capacity and power full equal to, or superior to that at Kingston, on the opposite shore; also, fortifications on the Niagara, or at the foot of Lake Erie of equal capacity.

5. The construction for the protection of the Pacific Ocean frontier, of a first class military communication between the river Missouri and the bay of San Francisco.

6. A decided increase in our means of building and repairing vessels of war; of manufacturing, testing, and repairing ordnance and small arms of all grades, and of making and testing projectiles of all kinds, and for every branch of the service.

7. The duplication or enlargement of the military and naval academies immediately after the extinction of the rebellion and re-establishment of peace. And

8. The constitution of a permanent maintenance of an army and navy sufficient in numbers and excellence to command respect both at home and abroad; a respect based on reasonable assurance of our physical ability to promptly repress domestic insurrection and to repel foreign aggression.

Some of these propositions are of doubtful utility, but all are worthy of the consideration of the people who have to furnish the means, if they are adopted.

Our principal reliance will be upon armored sea going ships, forts, iron-clad gun boats, and canals for connecting navigable streams with the lakes and the ocean. The Michigan and Illinois Canal, and the Erie canal, should be immediately enlarged, so that they will admit the passage of gun boats of the size of the Monitor.

In regard to forts, it is apparent that they must be iron-clad. Why not introduce upon land the iron turret arrangement of the Monitor? The heaviest guns, carrying balls weighing a thousand pounds, could be placed in these turrets, which might, with machinery, be moved around, to be discharged upon advancing vessels in a harbor.

The whole subject of national defense is so momentous in its consequences, that it is not surprising that every civilized nation is eagerly investigating the subject, since the famous fight between the Monitor and Merrimack. We trust our country will act promptly in this matter with all the vigor of which the nation is capable.

Mr. Cameron.—Mr. Cameron is actually going to Russia. He will sail on the 7th of May, and be accompanied by Mrs. Cameron and his daughter, Kintzina Pritchett, his private secretary, and Bayard Taylor, his secretary of legation, wife and child.

It may be a matter worth of remembrance, that in New Hampshire, on the third week in April, in the year 1862, the farmers were hauling wood to the railway stations, on top of the snow, "across lots," without regard to roads or fences.

THE SIEGE AT YORKTOWN.

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS—WHAT HAS BEEN DONE AND WHAT IS DOING.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

CAMP WYNDHAM, YORKTOWN, VA., Tuesday, April 29, 1862.

THE SIEGE SIGNAL CORPS.

Within the last few days secess has been furnishing signals similar to ours; their officer was a pupil of Major Meyer, chief of our corps. The system has been so altered by both as to be unintelligible to either. They have a station at Yorktown, on the bluff close by the church, and can be seen signaling to a party on the heights at Gloucester, at different times; their flag is a white one, with a strip of red about a foot wide on the outer edge, and running parallel with the flag-staff;—ours is white with a square of red in the center.

GENERAL LEE IN COMMAND AT YORKTOWN.

Reliable information received here makes Gen. Lee in command at Yorktown, and over the whole army. "Ball Run Johnston" did not remain, and to the proprietor of Arlington Heights is now confined the care of the rebel army.

REBEL BARRICADES BEYOND YORKTOWN.

From a contraband who has escaped, we learn that the rebels have a force of nearly twenty thousand negroes at work upon the new line of earthworks about seven miles from Yorktown, running from one river to the other. This is to impede the march of our army on Williamsburg, where they have a large amount of commissary stores. Should Yorktown fall, another series of fortifications are this side of Williamsburg.

YORKTOWN SHELLED BY THE TOBAGO.

About noon, yesterday, the gunboat Tobago ran up to within three miles of Yorktown, and opened on the town with one of her 100-pounder Sigsbee Parrott guns. We were sitting upon the river bank about a mile and a half from the city, and the shells, which were fired by her and the replies. The first shell fell short and exploded in the air; the next fell in the water near Yorktown, the fourth exploded right over the flag-staff in Yorktown, and was a splendid shot, considering there was a hazy mist all around, making it difficult for them to see such a distance; the next went over their fort and exploded in their barracks; immediately there was a hurrying to and fro, their long gun was run out, a flash was seen, a pillar of smoke rose, and whizz went a shell within half a mile of the city, and a good line shot. There was a pause here for a few minutes, when both fired at once; secess again made a miss of it, and our shell exploded right over their water battery.

The gunboat now ran down to the mouth of the York river, and turning around came up and running half a mile nearer than before, fired again. Her first shell exploded with a loud noise, in front of their land battery; the next two fell short; the next fell within fifty feet of the water battery; the next two exploded on the shore near their fort; the next two exploded on the water battery, and the last one was a proof. All the loose shells were lying in their ratholes and dislaid to reply, and the fog growing so thick that Yorktown was rapidly being enveloped, and the tide running out rapidly, the gunboat ran back to the mouth of the river.

This morning, through the kindness of Captain Mason, Jr., an assistant of the professor, and the consent of Prof. Love, we again took a look down upon secess. The main body of their army is encamped about two miles and a half to the rear of Yorktown, and stretches as far up as Williamsburg. The camp fires are burning, and the smoke rises in a fine column over a field dotted with white tents. Mr. Lumley, the artist of the Illustrated News, made an ascension, and at a height of a thousand feet sketched the country beneath. Where will not a correspondent venture to secure an item of interest. We often wonder if your readers have any idea of the dangers to which your "specials" are exposed, while watching the movements of the "anacanda" in this (to us) dismal swamp.

CAMP WYNDHAM, APRIL 29.

NEAR YORKTOWN, Wednesday, April 29.

The furious storm that has raged during the last few days, affords a fine opportunity for the contrabands to escape the vigilance of our pickets and come into our camp. The darkness of the night, amid the howling of the winds, seems the favorite time for the slaves to start. Past the rebel pickets, they lay down upon the damp ground until daylight, and then approach our pickets with a feeling of safety that shows they are not entirely deluded by the stories told them from day to day, that we were going to sell them to Cuba, to pay the expenses of the war.

A stream of them is now fairly started, and unless we are deceived, it will not stop soon. They are now kindly treated, well fed, given work at good wages, or sent to Fortress Monroe.

THE BATTLE OF LEE'S MILLS.

From one of them, who was with the rebels until after the battle at Lee's Mills, we learn that they had near two hundred killed and wounded; most of them were shot in the head and arms. A gang of some three thousand, from Alabama and Georgia, were at work raising the dam, being the dam which belongs to Lee's Mills, and which was used to back the water up where our troops were trying to cross it. The shells of our artillery were occasionally thrown in that direction and some ten or twelve killed, which caused a stampede, and they had to be driven back at the point of the bayonet.

It was this work which raised the water some two feet while the four companies of Vermont dragoon were over on Wednesday, and caused us the loss of twenty-nine men, who, wounded, fell in the mud, and were drowned or strangled in this bog.—Their bodies were mostly taken out under the flag of truce last Saturday.

GEN. MACRAUDER AT YORKTOWN.—HE TERMED BLETH IN THE KNEES.

Gen. Magruder is at Yorktown, and has lost the braggadocio with which he was wont to march all the troops upon the peninsula, on the double quick, down to Newport News, last fall and winter, to give the Yankees —

By the time he reached Bethel, however, he generally considered discretion the better part of valor, and announced to his men that we had received reinforcements, and he would have to wait till they went away. He is represented as depressed in spirits, and is no use in fighting if he can do it at Yorktown; that we have an immense force here, and will just over-run them, and ruin everything and everybody in our march.

The rebels had engaged at Lee's Mills only two regiments, and seven pieces of artillery; they had more artillery and infantry about a mile back, but did not bring them into action.

The infantry were the "Louisiana Cut Throats," and the "Fifth North Carolina;" when our battery opened upon them in the morning, they did not know where the shots came from for some time, but finally concluded to run from the edge of the woods, and returned the fire. Our shells made fearful havoc, exploding right over their guns, and forty or fifty men were soon carried out dead and wounded, when the order was given to cease firing as they could not see where their shots were going, and did not know what they were doing. Some of the artillery were loth to quit, and were firing a parting salute, when a shell tore through the carriage of their gun, and exploding, killed all the men and threw the gun several feet. The rifle-balls were singing all around, and whenever a head was shown, a point was made, and added another to the list of killed and wounded.

"Down on your knees, you and crawl out," cried the Colonel. "The Yankees will blow us all to — if we don't let them alone." They then crawled out of the fort through the ditch which had been dug for this purpose, and seeking cover of the woods, all was soon quiet. They thought they were perfectly safe as long as we did not fire with our artillery, as they had no idea we would attempt to cross. When the artillery again appeared, reinforcements having come up, the Colonel in command of the brigade was riding over near the edge, to see the location of the ground, when a rifle ball took him through the head, killing him instantly.

When the infantry commenced to cross and reached the rifle pit they began to fall back into the woods, but the cry was given that there was only one company, and the whole of the rebels (over four thousand now) rushed upon them to cut them to pieces. The terrible fire of canister and shell they received, they called out of the woods broke them up, and they again fled to cover and contented themselves with shooting from behind trees at our men as they were retiring. They have learned from our artillery firing a lesson that has caused the officers to give the most positive orders to "not fire upon us," or "do anything to stir us up."

The dam at Lee's Mills, which this fort is built to protect, has over twenty-six feet of water at the breast, and covers several hundred acres of ground along their line of defense, and reaches two miles and a quarter towards Yorktown, which is distant about five miles. The dam is a long, narrow structure below it is for the same purpose—to protect them from an infantry attack, except at such points as they are prepared for.

None of the camps near Lee's Mills have had anything for two weeks but salt beef and cracker. Formerly, fresh beef, pork and flour were plenty, but now they are suffering for food. Neither coffee, sugar or salt have been given out for two months to the rebel troops who have been here upon the peninsula.

The commanding officer, on the extreme left, reports to headquarters that his men were fired upon, in the skirmish yesterday, by negroes uniformed and armed. This comes from undeniable authority.

The Yorktown battery fired occasionally a shot from their 100-pounder during last night, but they did no harm, except to rouse our men from their slumbers.

The line of forts run from Yorktown in a nearly direct line towards the Warwick river, and not in a curve as some papers have it. But few men can be seen on them to-day, and very few about Yorktown.—Where they have been thick heretofore, now they are but an occasional sentinel.

Within the last forty-eight hours General Lee has advanced his pickets within fifteen rods of the enemy's pickets lines in front of Yorktown. Between the two lines of these two armies runs a deep ravine, the lower border of which is skirted by a dense wood, and concealed in this are our pickets. On Monday our pickets distinctly heard a rebel officer command his men not to fire upon our men with their muskets except in case of an attempt to cross the ravine. So near are our men to the rebel pickets that almost every word spoken by the latter is plainly audible to us.

PEELING IN KANSAS.—We learn from Leavenworth by passengers on yesterday's Hannibal and St. Joseph steamer, that Lieut. G. H. Hoyt, of John Brown, Jr.'s rifles, who was arrested with Col. Jennison and incarcerated at Fort Leavenworth, was on Tuesday released on parole, confining him to the limits of Lawrence, Kansas. It was sought to hedge in this parole with conditions that he should not speak in relation to the subject of his imprisonment. Lieut. Hoyt refused the conditions, but was finally released.

The greatest indignation is felt and expressed at these tyrannical arrests. The excitement is growing hourly, and throughout the state the people are aroused.—Since the removal of Col. Jennison, a state convention of the free state and anti-slavery people has been called to meet at Topeka on the 27th of May. Hon. Owen Lovejoy has been invited, and will probably attend. It is not doubted among the old free state men of Kansas that this arrest is but the opening of a movement to crush them out on the part of the pro-slavery authorities. Col. Jennison's family have arrived in this city and are stopping at the hotels.

The late Kansas cavalry marched to Fort Riley from Lawrence on Monday. All of the troops at that point, destined for New Mexico, have marched for Fort Riley.—Gen. R. B. Mitchell expects orders for Tennessee, for which small favor the people of Kansas will be gratified.

There are no charges against Col. Jennison yet publicly known in Leavenworth. It is generally believed that Gen. Sturgis having "won the elephant," doesn't know what to do with it. Gen. Sturgis' response to all inquiries is a mysterious shake of the head, and circular hints of the "ramifications of an extensive conspiracy," in which Col. Jennison and Lieut. Hoyt have been engaged. Nobody knows what the brigadier alludes to, but the common demand is that these gentlemen be treated at least as well as rebels.—St. Louis Democrat.

THE FRENCH IRON-CLAD NAVY.—France has now by far the most powerful navy, since naval power now dates from iron and not from oak. She owns a great number of iron-plated ships, superior in construction, they say, to the English. She has four frigates—La Gloire, L'Inevitable, La Normandie, La Couronne—each of nine hundred horse power, mounting thirty or forty guns, with crews of five hundred and seventy men, one corvette, the Peiho, of four hundred guns, and two hundred and fifty men; five floating batteries—La Decouverte, La Lave, La Touraine, La Vendourante, La Congreuve. The frigates Magenta and Solferino could be got ready in three months. Ten other frigates are building, of one thousand horse power each, six corvettes and sixty gunboats, intended to cover a descent on an enemy's coast. Among them is the Plongeur, destined for the work of sinking ships, and armed with a wrought iron spur.

THE STEVENS GUNBOAT.—The formidable gunboat now in Hampton Roads, and commonly called the Nagatucket, should be known by her true name, the "Stevens." Presented to the government by the munificence of Mr. Edwin A. Stevens, and assigned to the revenue service, she has, in her new ownership and vocation, received at the hands of Mr. Secretary Chase a new christening in honor of the patriotic donor. She is armed with a single gun—a hundred pounder—and, moreover, illustrates two of the qualities designed to be embodied more perfectly in the great "Tevens Battery"—this is the capacity of turning over on its centre without going forward or backward, and the other is the capacity of being vulnerable parts below water preliminary to encountering an enemy.

The Albany Journal thinks it is a very significant fact that while the traitors are scouring secess with armed press gangs, to force men into their depleted ranks, our government is obliged to shut down the gates against volunteers.

Former Slave Life in Washington.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post, writing from Washington, describes in a graphic vein, some of the incidents of life in that city that have come to light since the question arose abolishing slavery in the District. Here is a well-drawn sketch of a former slave girl:

A STYLISH BLACK WOMAN.

Lizzie is a stately, stylish woman. Her cheeks are tawny, but her features are perfectly regular, her eyes dark and winning, her hair straight, black, shining. A smile half sorrowful and wholly sweet makes you love her face as soon as you look on it. It is a face strong with intellect and heart, with enough of beauty left to show that it was more beautiful still before grief and wrong had shadowed it.

Lizzie's father was a gentleman of "the chivalry," and in her mother's veins ran some of the best blood of the Old Dominion.

I cannot tell the wrongs of her childhood and early youth; if I were to try, my hand would stiffen with horror, my heart, in its indignation, would stifle the words I might utter.

In her girlhood, she was sold to a family who took her to the great city of the north-west. For years the "gentleman" and "lady," and their large family of children were supported by the labors of this young slave. Lizzie's great skill and taste made her the fashionable dressmaker of this metropolis. She earned thousands of dollars, and all went to the support of her master's family. The young ladies went into fashionable society, and enjoyed their costumes none the less that they were first earned and then worn by the young slave, who, thrice so intelligent, thrice so handsome as themselves, sat through the weeks and months in a chamber at home, spending her life for them. They considered it eminently proper that she should do so. Was she not their slave? They owned her—of course they did! In the meantime Lizzie had married. The care of one family and the support of another, seemed a little heavier burden than she could bear. She had borne it to be a slave herself. She would not be the mother of slaves.

One day she astonished her master by asking the privilege of paying twelve hundred dollars for her liberty. He received the proposition with great anger.

"Lizzie," he said, "I'm astonished that you should talk about liberty. Have you not always had your liberty? Don't you come and go as you please? Who restricts you? Might have run away long ago had you pleased. Who has more liberty than you have?"

"It is true," said Lizzie, "that I come and go as I please, because I have always pleased to come and go for you benefit and that of your family. I am tired. I shall never run away; but I should like to earn the right to own myself before I die."

"Nonsense," you might as well dismiss that idea first as last. I shall not consider it for a moment," said this owner of a most profitable piece of human property.

PURCHASING FREEDOM.

Lizzie's integrity, talents and true womanhood, had won her many influential friends.

Ladies, who thought slavery a very pretty and convenient institution, some way felt that there was something incongruous in such a woman as Lizzie being a slave.

The leading women of the advanced twelve hundred dollars to purchase Lizzie's freedom, and her master found out that he must sell it, as he was in very bad odor among the *bon ton*. Yet so reluctant was he that this woman should belong to herself, that when he died, years after, her freedom papers were not made, and she was subjected to trials without number before her claim to freedom was completely established. She paid back the twelve hundred dollars with the work of her needle. She paid large debts of her husband's. She gave her only son a college education. Last summer he was just graduated, when, with thousands of other young men, he rushed into the ranks of the federal army. He fell in battle with the brave Lyon. He died, and with him the last earthly hope and consolation of his mother's heart. Desolate she turned her face from the west, and came here, sorrowfully, wearily, to begin life anew.

It is Lizzie who fashioned those splendid costumes for Mrs. Lincoln, whose artistic elegance have been praised during the past winter. It was she who "dressed" Mrs. Lincoln for "the party," and for every grand occasion. Stately carriages stand before her door, whose haughty owners still before Lizzie doleful as lambs while she tells them what to wear. Lizzie is an artist, and she has a gift for it, a true look, that no one thinks of disputing her decrees. Thus she forgets her sorrows, interesting herself to serve each one who comes, as if to dress her was the chief business of her existence. But to the woman who stretched out her hand to her as a sister, she broke into passionate tears, saying: "I am alone in the world. I have nothing to live for any longer. I try to interest myself in these things but cannot."

Lizzie has her rooms in a neatly furnished, handsome brick house owned by a colored man, who first bought his own freedom and then that of his wife and children. She has a young and several boys in the city, which bring him in handsome rents, and the results of his own industry and economy.

A woman of thought and refinement, a woman of deep affection and high aspirations, she stands alone in her womanhood, alone in the universe.

[Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, April 27.

By bills passed by the senate for a monthly steamship line of four vessels from San Francisco to Shanghai, China, via Sandwich Islands and Japan ports, the government is to pay the line \$500,000 per year for carrying mails. The vessels are charged with the duty of protecting the commerce. It is, at least, doubtful whether it will pass the house. Payment of claims for the loss of property by our army are suspended until the action of Congress.

Late Surgeon Gen. Finlay, having served 40 years, has been placed on the retired list on his own application.

It is announced in general orders that surgeons from civil life who tender their services for the sick and wounded in the field, under the secretary of war's invitation, each shall be allowed, while employed, the use of a public horse, tent, necessary servants, and the privileges of purchasing subsistence stores from a commissary department.

ESCAPE OF THE "FRENCH LADY" FROM FORT LAFAYETTE.—Lieut. Thomas, the "French lady," confined in Fort Lafayette for transferring the steamer St. Nicholas to the custody of the rebels at Baltimore last summer, escaped from Fort Lafayette on Monday night. He had procured a number of tin cans, which he corked tightly and tied about his waist, when he took to the water and swam toward Long Island shore. He was discovered by the sentinel, and a boat being put in requisition, he was brought back, and conveyed to his old quarters. The St. Nicholas was burned at Elizabeth City, on the advance of General McDowell's force to that place.

The Richmond Enquirer says that the expenditures of the confederate government are at the rate of two or three millions a day, and that there is a weekly addition of that sum to the currency.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

NEW YORK, April 28.

Advices per the Connecticut state that the rebel steamer Florida has been captured by the United States barque Pursuit. Ports Baranca and McKee have been evacuated by the rebels. The Connecticut brought eight ex-members of the Galveston artillery, who escaped from imprisonment. Every point, except Tampa, on the coast of Florida, is evacuated by the rebels.

GREAT BRITAIN.—A deputation from the British and foreign anti-slavery society waited on Mr. Adams, the American minister, on the 10th, and presented an address in which the hope is expressed that restoration of the Union would be found upon the abolition of the true cause of strife. The reply of Mr. Adams is described as having been very satisfactory to the deputation; but the Times thinks it indicates the policy of northern politicians, which is to leave them to deal according to circumstances with the slavery question.

FRANCE.—The Prince De Joinville is about publishing a pamphlet on iron-plated frigates. The work, it is said, will present the subject under new aspects. He does not admit the invulnerability of the new vessels. The Paris bourse was dull and declining.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, April 28.

Times correspondence.—The President has received a special dispatch, to-night, from a source altogether different from that through which the information came yesterday, of the fall of New Orleans, confirming the same. The news from the department of the Rappahannock is important.

Our forces have not yet occupied Fredericksburg, but stay in Palmyra on the opposite side of the river. Information recently received render it pretty certain that there is a large rebel force in the neighborhood, ready to dispute General McDowell's progress towards Richmond. Report places this force under the command of Gen. G. W. Smith.

World special.—The confirmatory news of the occupation of New Orleans by the Union forces, has just been received. It removes, very materially, the doubts which were excited in the minds of some as to the entire reliability of the rebel telegrams.

There is reason to believe there has been a discussion at the treasury department respecting the policy of raising the blockade of southern ports, as they come into the possession of the Union forces. We are assured by a gentleman who is in constant communication with the government, that there is little doubt that the blockade of New Orleans will be raised, immediately on the Union authority being established there.

Heard special.—Rumors are in circulation that the rebels are preparing to evacuate Yorktown.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.

The ship Joseph Pembury had been forfeited to the government for smuggling. Trade has recently revived to support demand for goods suitable for the Oregon and British Columbia mines in advance of the anticipated large emigration. Business with the interior of the state continues unseasonably backward. Gen. Wright has issued an order requiring the arrest of all persons charged with aiding and abetting, by words or deeds, the rebellion; such persons to be confined unless they subscribe to the oath of allegiance.

PORTLAND, ME., April 28.

A flag of truce, took despatches and letters for the Union prisoners. No newspapers came into the hands of the reporters for the press.

The city of New Orleans has been taken by the Union forces. The telegraph operator having left there, as previously reported, no particulars have been received. It is stated, however, that the operator subsequently attempted to return but found the city in possession of the Union troops. It is probable the city surrendered without resistance, after the fleet made its appearance. There is a report that the enemy's much boasted iron gunboat, built there as a second Merrimack, was, while on its way, destroyed by the United States steamer Pensacola.

The weather and tide, to-day, has been very favorable for the re-appearance of the Merrimack here, but she has not been seen. It is reported that some rebel gunboats in the James river attempted, this morning, to shell our camps this side of Warwick.

BOSTON, April 29.

The war steamer Sacramento was launched at the Portsmouth navy yard, yesterday. She is the finest and largest war vessel ever built at Portsmouth.

HELDOUTS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

April 28th—11 A. M.

Hon. S. A. Stanton, Secretary of War.

Nothing of interest has transpired, during the night. No firing on our right flank, and no other disturbances. On the left, the enemy fired a few shots, but had no one, nor was the work interrupted. Have used a heavy field battery to silence a gun or two of the enemy that have been impertinent this morning, but have hurt no one. The weather has improved and we are making good progress.

GEN. H. MCLELLAN.

Maj. Gen. Com'dg.

WASHINGTON, April 29.

The commission on ordnance and ordnance supplies have, it is said, rejected all the foreign contracts and considerably curtailed those for the manufacture of arms in the United States. The ordnance office has issued proposals for manufacturing, within one year, Springfield rifled muskets and Harper's Ferry rifles, together with carbines, revolvers, sabres, swords and cut-throats. The department reserves to itself the right to reject any bid and to consider none made through any agent, broker or party, other than the regular manufacturers.

Several days ago the house passed a resolution directing the secretary of war to communicate all the facts and circumstances within his knowledge relative to the late evacuation by our troops of Jacksonville, Florida. The secretary replies that he conceives it to be the province of the president to furnish information concerning military operations, but the president has directed him to say that the evacuation was for reasons not deemed compatible with the public interest to disclose.

WASHINGTON, April 29.

Hon. S. A. Stanton, Secretary of War.

Mr. Potter replied: On the address of Judge Pitts to the Virginia legislature at Richmond. The address was now read in which Judge Pitts refers to the action by the legislature to depose him, without giving him an opportunity for defense. The consummation of this would be manifestly unjust and could only lead to guilty of disloyalty to the south, and doubted not be

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

Presents advantages in all respects equal, and in some superior, to those of other companies doing business in the northwest.

Its rates, its plan of operations, and its basis, are identical with the best companies in this country and Europe. Its age, and consequently its accumulations, are not equal to theirs in amount, but in proportion to the age of risks, and amount at risk, they will compare favorably with the most successful.

Its assets, which have resulted solely from the accumulations of three years, amount to \$36,861.20, and its annual income, from policies now in force, over \$65,000.

Its assets and business are constantly increasing. Its losses have been promptly paid. Its trustees are well known, honorable business men, and are capable of managing an institution of this kind, as men in any other portion of the United States. The experience of the company thus far proves that we can have as reliable companies in the west as any where else, if we will, and self-interest certainly indicates that we should have them, and build up home interests in every practicable way. In the above respects, this company claims equality with its co-workers, and in the following superiority: It obtains the greater portion of its business in the healthiest portion of the United States, thus having the advantage of a less percentage of loss; it receives higher rates of interest on its investments, thus making more rapid accumulations—both very important items in Life Insurance; and its expenses have been less in proportion to its business than any other new company doing business in the United States.

S. S. DAGGETT, President.

A. W. KELLOGG, Secretary.

H. G. WILSON, General Agent.

The company has a large number of lives insured in Janesville. Applications for insurance received by the agent, Willard Merrill, at his law office in Lappin's block.

SPECIAL NOTICES.











**LEGAL.**

**STATE OF WISCONSIN.**

**COUNTY OF ROCK.** **CITY OF ROCK.**

Johnston, plaintiff, against William S. Buckner, Henry D. Rockwell, Eleazer Dole, Charles E. Van Patten, Solomon Hall, William A. Henry D. Bassett, D. Solomon Hall, Oliver A. Hart, George W. S. Dodge, Henry C. Chorty Rockers, defendants.

Whereas the above named defendant: Thereby summoned and required to answer to the within said writ, of which a copy of said writ and upon you, and a copy of your said complaint on the subscribers at this city and county of Rock, within ninety days after the date of the execution of said writ, and if you fail to answer the said complaint in the time aforesaid, the said plaintiff will sue for the same, and will move for a complaint in law, to be filed in the office of the clerk of the city of Juneville, in said county of

the Hon. David Steele, Judge of the first judicial circuit for the state of Wisconsin, at the city of Juneville, the 20th day of December, A. D. 1862.

**J. S. DILLON,**  
Clerk. [Seal of the City of Juneville.]

**THE STATE MARSHAL'S SALE.**

**SHERIFFS COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN.**

Arrick Martin De La Palma Brooks.

of and in view of the fact, issued out of and sealed at the district court of the United States for the district of Wisconsin, and docketed on the first day of February, 1862, to me, commanding me of the goods and chattels, and moneys of the above named defendant, to satisfy the money claim specified

to buy upon and all well at public auction, on  
 first bidder, on

**SUNDAY THE 24<sup>TH</sup> DAY OF MAY, 1862,**

At the office of the United States Marshal's office,  
 of Milwaukee, in said district, all the right,  
 interest which the above-named land property has  
 in and to the following described property, to-wit:

Sec. Town, Range, Acres.	
25     2     10     60	
26     2     10     60	
11     2     10     80	

County of Walworth numbered fifty four  
 of the first lot and to Lot 24 1/2 1/2, lot four,  
 (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6) in block ten (10), lot thirteen and  
 (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6) in block eleven (11), lots three and  
 four in block thirty-one (31), and adjoining  
 north, north east, north west and east adjoining  
 said lots, north and south, with a large  
 mill and perpetual water privilege on the  
 city of Milwaukee and the city of  
 Milwaukee and state of Wisconsin.

DARIN C. JACKSON, U. S. Marshal,  
 at Milwaukee, Wis. 24<sup>th</sup> May, 1862.

**Sherriff's Foreclosure Sale.**

**STATE OF WISCONSIN.**

**COUNTY FOR THE COUNTY OF ROCK.**

Holcomb, plaintiff, against David J. Bundy,  
 in Bond, Alfred J. Park, Elizabeth L. Plod,  
 John J. Plod, Peter J. Plod, George J. Plod,  
 Harlow, Loren Sexton, Lester B. Cox, George  
 Edward Boll, Prescott C. Barnum, John  
 C. Plod, George J. Plod, George J. Plod,  
 Gustaf F. Park, Frederick H. Hargrave, Ed-  
 mont, Horace B. Gledin, William H. Mellen,  
 E. Miller, David J. Plod, George J. Plod,  
 M. H. Hendon, Eliza S. Vasson, John, Walter  
 F. Francis Mellen, defendant.

Sherriff of said county, by virtue of a judgment of the cir-  
 cuit court of said county, do hereby certify that  
 the above described property is to be sold under the direction of the subscriber,  
 in execution, at the front door of the Rock County  
 Jail, in the city of Waukegan, in the county of Rock,  
 on

**SUNDAY THE 24<sup>TH</sup> DAY OF MAY, A D 1862,**

at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following  
 property, situated and being in the county of Rock and  
 in the State of Wisconsin, to-wit:

the south half of the northwest quarter, and  
 half of the north half of the southwest quar-  
 ter, of the Range 10, North of the 10<sup>th</sup> of  
 Township 12, east, containing one hundred and fif-  
 ty and seventy-one one hundredths of an acre  
 or thereabouts, according to government survey. Terms  
 of sale, as the Circuit Court of said county, in  
 its order, bearing date of the 24<sup>th</sup> of May, A D 1862,  
 at the City of Milwaukee, in the County of  
 Milwaukee, in the State of Wisconsin, do hereby certify.

**W. H. PUTNAM,**  
 Sheriff of Rock County.

**NOTICE TO ADVERSARIES.**

**COUNTY FOR THE COUNTY OF ROCK.**

Holcomb, plaintiff, against William S. Rock-  
 Johnson, J. Rockwell, Samuel B. Johnson, Wiliza-  
 Johnson, J. Rockwell, Samuel B. Johnson, J. Rockwell,  
 of Hoped, George, Harriet L. Quayle,

[illegible][illegible]



